

Cockroach allergen standardization - preliminary report

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Standardization of new allergens: Impact criteria for candidate allergens

- Availability of stable, preferably lyophilized material for use as long-term reference extracts.
- Consistency of currently marketed product.
- Widespread use as a diagnostic and/or therapeutic reagent in the U.S.
- Number of manufacturers producing the product.
- Potential use in immunotherapy (higher score) or diagnostics (lower score).
- Public health impact of correct diagnosis and/or adequate treatment.

Cockroaches



Why is cockroach allergy important?

- Ubiquitous
- Difficult to control
- Associated with asthma
- Several cloned allergens

Phase I - Laboratory

- Develop/adapt methods for allergen determination
- Compare allergen content of different lots
 - If commercial products are highly consistent, re-consider impact
 - If commercial products are comparable to "best" material, re-consider impact

Preliminary Studies

- Obtain multiple lots for study from manufacturers
- Characterize and compare extracts
- Identify target allergens

Goals

Determine consistency of available US products:

- protein content
- specific allergen content
- overall allergenicity

■ Determine best lot release measures



Extracts used as reference

- E2-Cg and E2-Ca
- Previously characterized
- Limited skin test data
- Lyophilized; available in large quantities



50EAL method

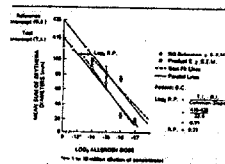
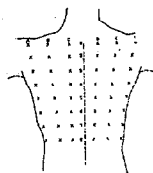
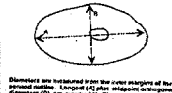


Fig. 1.—Example of parallel line bioassay of a test product (E) and reference (E2-Cg) against wheal size. Relative potency (RP) of the Product E concentrate is 0.37 of the reference extract concentrate from Takeda, P. C. (J. Allergy Clin. Immunol., 70:343-352, 1982).



Wheals are indicated from the outer margins of the wheal diameter. A wheal size of 10 mm indicates a wheal diameter of 10 mm.

50EAL method

D50 = 14 → 100,000 BAU/mL

■ BAU/mL = 100,000 × 3^(D50 - 14)



Mockroach clinical data

| German | | E2-Cg | | D50 | BAU/mL | 95% CI |
|--------|----|-------|--|------|--------|------------|
| Σ E | n | | | | | |
| 0 | 11 | | | 11.2 | 4429 | 998-19644 |
| 50 | 7 | | | 11.9 | 9423 | 1077-82482 |

| American | | E2-Ca | | D50 | BAU/mL | 95% CI |
|----------|----|-------|--|------|--------|-----------|
| Σ E | n | | | | | |
| 0 | 10 | | | 10.3 | 1681 | 342-8260 |
| 50 | 7 | | | 10.3 | 1733 | 201-14973 |

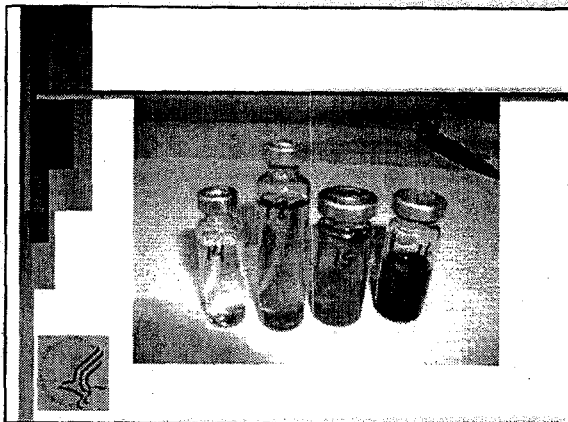


Mockroach extracts studied

- From all nine allergen extract manufacturers

| | aqueous | 50% gly |
|----------|---------|---------|
| American | 4 | 11 |
| German | 2 | 9 |





Methods Used:

■ Protein Assays

- BCA
- Bradford
- ninhydrin

■ SDS-PAGE

■ ELISA

■ Western Blot

Protein concentrations (ninhydrin method)

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------|--------------|
| Glycerinated | American | Mean | 9.29 |
| | | SD | 7.05 |
| | | Range | 3.67 - 22.88 |
| | German | Mean | 4.44 |
| | | SD | 2.61 |
| | | Range | 2.44 - 10.42 |
| | Aqueous | Mean | 6.80 |
| | | SD | 9.73 |
| | | Range | 0.09 - 24.82 |

Protein concentrations (ninhydrin method) of candidate reference extracts

■ E2-Cg 25 mg/mL

■ E2-Ca 30 mg/mL

■ Therefore, we scaled up the allergen levels and relative potencies to the reference protein concentration

Correlation of protein assays

| | ninhydrin vs. BCA | ninhydrin vs. Bradford | BCA vs. Bradford |
|----------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| aqueous | 0.99 | 0.95 | 0.92 |
| glycerin | 0.73 | 0.37 | 0.35 |

Correlation of Protein Assays

Glycerin interferes with the Bradford assay and, to a lesser degree, the BCA assay (Richman PG, Cissel DS, J Biol Stand 1988; 16:225-38)

■ Ninhydrin protein concentrations were used for remainder of analyses

Protein assays - conclusions

Protein concentrations of the commercial extracts vary widely, and are lower than the protein concentrations of the references

- Glycerin interferes with the Bradford and, to a lesser degree, the BCA assay

Identification of Relevant Allergens

German cockroach

- Bla g 1 20-25 kD
- Bla g 2 36 kD
- Bla g 4 21 kD
- Bla g 5 25 kD
- Bla g 6 27 kD

Bd90k

aspartic protease
calyculin
glutathione transferase
troponin C

American cockroach

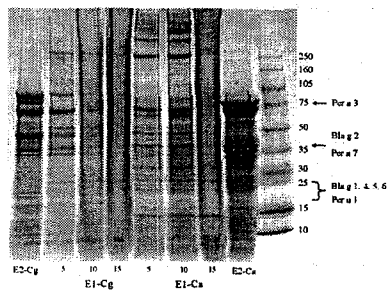
- Per a 1 20-25 kD
- Per a 3 72-78 kD
- Per a 7 37 kD

Cr-PII

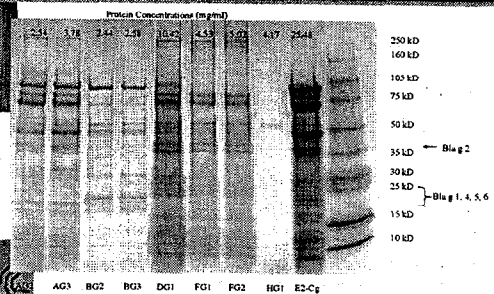
Cr-PI
tropomyosin

CBER Cockroach References

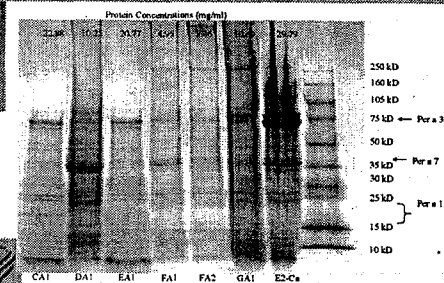
E2-Cg, E2-Ca, E1-Cg and E1-Ca



Glycerinated German Cockroach



Glycerinated American Cockroach

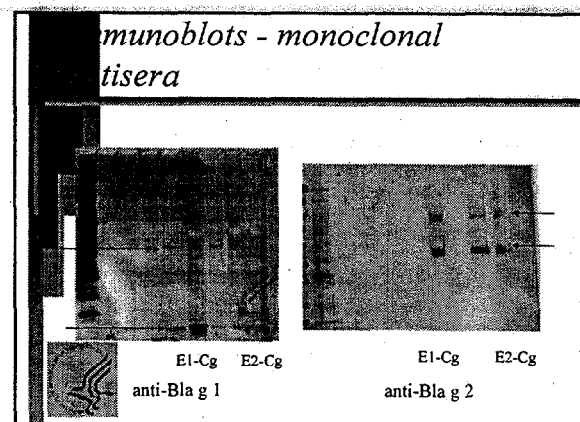
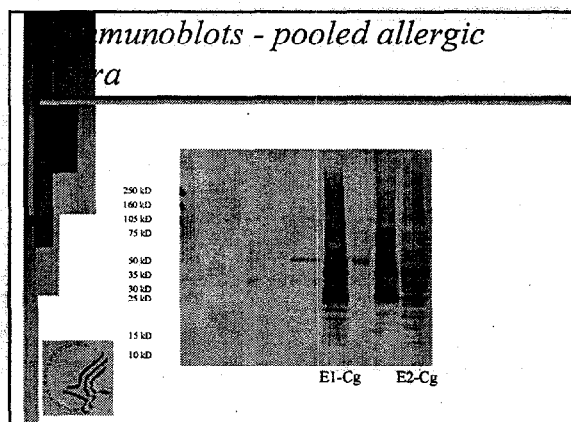
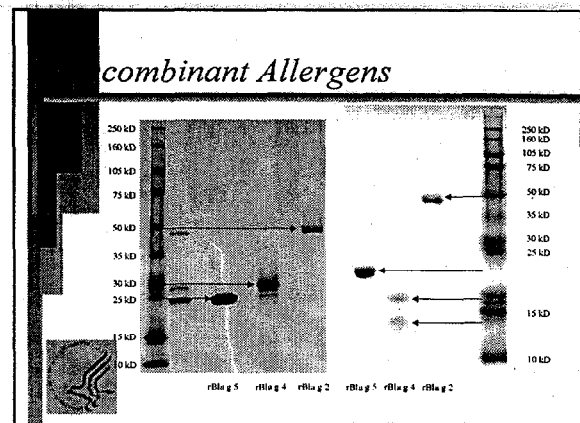
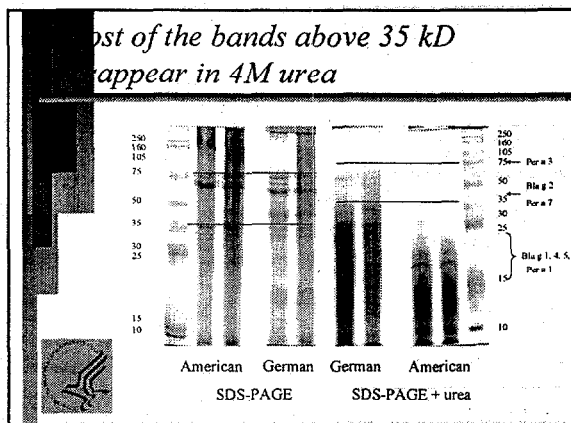


SDS vs. urea

SDS is a detergent - denatures proteins and confers uniform charge density

4+ M urea is a stronger denaturant

- used in addition to SDS in gels



Relative Potency of All Cockroach Extracts

| | | RP | RP (scaled) |
|--------------|----------|-------|-------------|
| Glycerinated | American | Mean | 0.07 |
| | | SD | 0.05 |
| | | Range | 0 to .15 |
| | German | Mean | 0.05 |
| | | SD | 0.06 |
| | | Range | 0 to .18 |
| | Aqueous | Mean | 0.00 |
| | | SD | 0.00 |
| | | Range | .01 to .46 |

Specific antigen assays

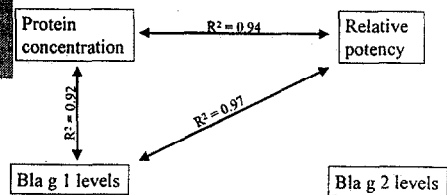
Bla g 1 and Bla g 2 levels measured by ELISA using monoclonal antibodies

Results normalized for protein content

Bla g 1 and Bla g 2 Levels in glycerinated German cockroach

| | Bla g 1*, U/ml | Bla g 2*, U/ml |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Mean | 3503 | 43774 |
| SD | 1094 | 21815 |
| Range | 2218 to 4854 | 8237 to 66439 |
| E2-Cg | 13829 | 8306 |

Correlation of protein concentrations and ELISA results



Conclusions

Commercially available cockroach allergen extracts:

- vary widely in protein content, Bla g 2 content, SDS-PAGE banding pattern, and overall allergenicity.
- appear to be less potent and contain less Bla g 1 than the candidate reference extracts

Future directions

IDE₅₀AL skin testing to identify the best in vitro potency measure

- Selection of a reference standard

Acknowledgements

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